The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2394. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE RECORDED.

Diary of Operations on the Italian Battle-Ground.

Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Departure of Napoleon III. for Italy.

THE FRENCH REGENCY IN HIS ABSENCE.

The State of Affairs in the Italian Peninsula.

Facts from Austria and the German States.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail Steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. P. R. Lecraw, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday at noon.

The log-book of the Vanderbilt indicates that the present voyage is the most rapid of all transatlantic passages. We subjoin an abstract:

1859.		Miles.
May 12.	Left the Needles at 7 P. M.	
	Distance at noon.....	225
May 13.	Light wind at south..... distance	330
May 14.	Light wind at north..... "	227
May 15.	Calm..... "	238
May 16.	Strong winds W. and S. W.... "	322
May 17.	Light winds at northeast..... "	235
May 18.	Strong winds at N.E. by E.... "	245
May 19.	Light wind at east..... "	265
May 20.	Calm and thick fogs, distance by D. R..... "	349
May 21.	Light winds S.E., with fog, distance.....	190
	Total distance from Needles to Lightship.....	2,115

Hove to off Lightship at 10 P. M., in a dense fog.

Adding the usual time of passage from the Lightship to New-York, and the difference of longitude, the entire voyage is found to have occupied only *nine days, nine hours and twenty-six minutes.*

The screw steam-frigate *Curacoa*, from the United States, arrived at Plymouth, May 7, with Lord Napier and family.

The steamship *Europa* arrived on Monday, May 9.

The steamship *Pethe*, from New-York on 24th ult., arrived at Southampton May 9. Called for orders and coal.

The Vanderbilt's news is of the same date as that brought by the *City of Baltimore*, and received by telegraph from Cape Race. But it is much more detailed and will be found interesting.

The commercial advices from our Liverpool agent, by the *Vanderbilt*, show that there was an important omission in the dispatches of the *City of Baltimore's* news from Cape Race, viz.: that "flour had declined 6d.@1s. per central."

The quotations published, viz.: 11s.@11s. 6d., were correct, and would have indicated a decline of themselves.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Actual Condition of Hostilities as Understood at Paris—Cause of the Delay in the Movements of the Austrian Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

The French are taking particular care that neither their number of men nor their plan of campaign in Italy shall be known. Their reason for this is obvious enough. Whatever is public at Paris soon goes to Brussels and Berlin, and from these points to Vienna; so that the enemy might thus keep advised of all the movements in the French camp. At this present moment no one knows how many troops have been sent into Piedmont, nor exactly at what point they are. We can only judge approximately and by probabilities. Nevertheless, the French Government has organized a special mail and telegraph service between Paris and the seat of war, which will enable us here to have the first official news of all events and movements that may be published, and it is certain that, with the system of censorship exercised in and about the French camp on publicity, it is only from Paris that reliable news is to be obtained. We have, already had many evidences of this fact, and as an example I need only mention that two days ago a dispatch was published in London as coming *from Hamburg*, in which it was declared that in crossing the Ticino the Sardinians defended their soil, and only retreated after causing a large loss to the enemy. The dispatch even particularized the corps engaged and the names of killed officers. Now, the fact is, that up to this day (May 6) *there is no news of a single man having been killed*, and it is well known that the Sardinian advanced posts have orders to fall back on the approach of the Austrians without resistance. From Berne, also, in Switzerland, we have already had a considerable number of gross *canards*, but I imagine that the papers of London and Brussels will prove most prolific in this species of news. These are the freest and best-conducted journals in Europe, but neither English nor Belgians taking a part in the war, neither will be admitted within the lines of the camp. In fact, during the Crimean war no correspondents even of their own nation were admitted into the French and Sardinian camps, and *it is not likely that they will be now.*

In regard to the army movements, the opinion prevails now at Paris that the first will be a grand battle, but whether it will take place in *front of* Alessandria, or higher up, on the Dora Baltea, is a matter of conjecture. All the news from the seat of war (and the French Government is already publishing official bulletins here) points to the concentration of the Austrian force in one principal body, and this body, with detached bodies acting as diversions, is slowly advancing in the direction of Alessandria. It would be incredible that the Austrians should again seek the battle-field of Marengo for a grand battle with the French, and yet they appear to be marching upon Alessandria in that direction.

It is very generally conceded that the Austrian plan of campaign has been changed. They had promised their soldiers the plunder of the City of Turin; deserters uniformly assert that fact. But the speedy arrival of the French destroyed this plan, and convinced them of the necessity of adopting some other tactics. The loss of time has been to them deplorable, and there is reason to believe that great indecision reigned in the Austrian camp for several days. Their movements strongly point to this fact. In the meantime the French force has had time to arrive and to organize itself either for a grand battle or for rapid movements from point to point. There seems, then, nothing better for Austria to do than to offer a grand battle. The news of the last two days indicates that this is their intention; but how soon the event will take place it would be idle to conjecture. Some days must at least elapse before the preparations for an event of such importance to both parties can be completed.

The Moniteur of this morning publishes a dispatch dated at Alessandria, yesterday afternoon, which says that the Austrians had passed the Po at Candia; but this cannot be anything more than an advanced guard, since Alessandria is in the rear and in the flank of *Candia*, and an army at the latter place would find itself between two fires—that at Alessandria on the south and the other near Santhia at the north. The crossing of the Po at Candia is, however, on the airline from Gravellona on the Ticino, (where the greatest body of the Austrian army crossed,) and Turin. Candia is but 16 miles from Alessandria, and when armies arrive within such a distance of each other, hostilities cannot be long delayed. It is doubtful, however, whether this was more than a reconnoitering party.

The reception of French troops in Sardinia seems to have been a perfect ovation. One can in fact imagine with what joy the people of that country, menaced as they were with speedy annihilation by a powerful Austrian force on their frontiers, would receive their deliverers. It was the *friendly ship coming to the rescue* of a wrecked and drowning people. The first soldiers that arrived in Turin were the Chasseurs of Vincennes belonging to the Northern divisions of the "Army of Italy," under command of Marshal CANROBERT, and more immediately of Generals BAUCHARD and BOUSMARD. General RENAULT, unwell when he left Paris, died of apoplexy at Nice, and has been replaced by Gen. THOMAS. Of the southern divisions of the Army of Italy, those under the command of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and Gen. MACMAHON, and which entered Italy from the Mediterranean, at Genoa, the native Algerian sharpshooters, (nicknamed in the army *Turcos*) were the first to arrive. At Genoa, as at Turin, the greatest excitement prevailed when the troops arrived. They were soon taken in charge by the citizens, and treated to the best the town could afford. Each soldier was seen arm-in-arm with a citizen, totally incapable of comprehending each other by language, and yet conversing and understanding each other all the same. The ladies threw flowers to the soldiers in the streets, waved their handkerchiefs, and uttered loud vivas. They were sincerely served with refreshments, and enjoyed such a feast generally as the barrack life in France had little habituated them to.

The Emperor has not yet signified the day of his departure, and it may be that His Majesty is waiting to give the King VICTOR EMANUEL a chance to fight and gain the first victory alone, in order to avenge Novara and the defeat of his father. Everything, however, is ready for the departure of His Majesty. On Monday he bade adieu to the Imperial family in all its ramifications, and on Tuesday to the official bodies of state. Dr. CONNEAU, his long-tried friend, accompanies His Majesty as physician, and Dr. JOSEPH DE LAMBALLE, Clinical Professor to the Faculty of Paris, as surgeon. Dr. BARON LARREY goes as Surgeon-in-Chief to the army. Drs. CHENNEVIERE, BOURDIN, SAILLEROUX and PIDOUX are named chief surgeons to the four divisions of the Army of Italy in the order named. M. MOCQUARD, for so long a time the Emperor's principal Secretary, is now on his bed, *suffering from an accident* received in the overturning of his carriage. He will not be able to attend the Emperor, and will be replaced by M. ROUHER, Master of Requests at the Council of State, assisted by M. LAMARRE, Auditor at the Council. The Abbé LAURE, Chaplain of the Tuileries, will also accompany His Majesty to Italy. The Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, has been ordered to wait at Marseilles to convoy His Majesty to Genoa.

The publication of the Emperor's proclamation to the French people was a good occasion for judging of the popularity or non-popularity of the war. It was posted, as soon as delivered at the Legislature, on all the walls of Paris. Large crowds were everywhere gathered about them, and while every one approved of the sentiments contained, eulogized the style and the moderation of the document, and acquiesced thus in the war, no enthusiasm was apparent. Nevertheless there is enthusiasm in favor of the war, only the French have ceased to be a demonstrative people. They have been compelled to cheer and grow enthusiastic over such a diversity of things within the last sixty years, that they have become thoroughly *blasé* on the chapter of enthusiasm, and consider it no longer the *ton* to exhibit a susceptibility to impressions. The "Age of Reason," precipitately inaugurated in '93, is to day more of a reality than it was then.

We hear no more in France, within the last few days, of mediation. The obstinacy of the London *Times* in supporting the hypothesis of a French and Russian alliance, can only be compared to its two years' persistence in the truth of the Arrowsmith hoax. It is the obstinacy of egotism.

Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, left France yesterday. The Austrian subjects in France are placed under the protection of the Netherlands Minister, while the subjects of France in Austria are placed under the flag of the Spanish Minister.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree authorizing Austrian subjects living in France to remain during the war, if there be no reason to suspect them of engaging in politics, at the same time declaring that no other subjects of Austria shall be admitted into France unless for an exceptional reason Austrian ships of commerce in French ports at the time of the declaration of war, or ships arrested upon the high seas, whose masters shall not know of the declaration of war between the two countries, are to have six weeks time to regain their country.

LOUISA MARIA DE BOURBON, daughter of the last Duke DE BERRY, Reigning Duchess of Parma, who has just been dethroned by her people because she would not join the Piedmontese Alliance, has fled with her son, RENNE I., Infante of Spain, in whose name she was reigning, into Austria. In Modena, the Government refuses to abdicate, and is pretending to a resistance against the current that is now sweeping over Italy. Its resistance cannot be otherwise than short lived.

M. MONTANELLI, the distinguished Italian patriot, and young GEORGE MANIN, both residents of Paris since the events of 1848, have been appointed to commands in the Tuscan army.

I lately visited the office of the Nicaragua Canal Company in this city, and found it an elegant establishment, with three or four clerks, messenger boys and all the expensive appliances of a first-class concern. I did not like to ask the question aloud, Where does all the money come from? but I asked it of myself all the same. It cost a good deal of money to send M. BELLY and his troupe out to Central America, and it costs a good deal to keep him and this Paris establishment in operation. Where *does* the money come from?

It has been reported for the last two or three months—a report which I cannot at all guarantee—that M. MILLAUD is in embarrassed circumstances, and that he is even reduced to the point of being obliged to offer for sale his costly residence in the Place St. Georges. But, however this may be, it is certain that he has retired from the pecuniary support of M. BELLY and his Nicaraguan scheme. At the same time I am informed that M. DELAMARRE, proprietor of the *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, is now the backer of M. BELLY. The *Pays*, however, has had the good sense not to follow the suicidal example of the *Presse* in prostituting its columns to the puffing of the stock operations of its proprietor. This journal abuses America habitually, and very naturally supports the project of M. BELLY; but not more since the new investment of M. DELAMARRE than previously.

M. CHAUDY, former editor of the *Presse* for American affairs, now employed in the same capacity on the *Revue Contemporaine*, has just published a lengthy article in this journal on the subject of Cuba, and is preparing another on Central America and the Nicaragua canal question. According to M. CHAUDY, the French people, as well as the French Government, are strongly opposed to the annexation of Cuba, by force, to the United States, and their opposition would be manifested in a more effective way than by a mere protest. I have every reason to believe that if LOUIS NAPOLEON were disposed, he could easily gain the consent of his people, to constitute this one of the civilizing missions of which he has talked so much in his late manifestos. His new and powerful navy, which will have little opportunity of developing its strength in the present war, would only be too glad to measure its strength with a maritime power like the United States. In fact, the Emperor cannot know what value to attach to the improvements that have been introduced, and whether it is safe to continue the present system of building, without having a trial on a grander scale than will be offered by the Italian war.

The *Revue Contemporaine* referred to above, was started by the Government as one of its own pillars. The Government was to pay the sum of 100,000f. a year toward its support, 50,000f. from the contingent fund of the Ministry of the Interior, 25,000 from one of the other Ministries, and 25,000 from the private purse of the Emperor. Lately the Minister of the Interior insisted upon appointing a committee of gentlemen to aid the director and founder of the journal in its publication; but this was peremptorily refused, and now the journal is being published independent of the Government subsidy. It continues its support to the Government and has a handsome circulation.

Notwithstanding the war excitement, the crowd that daily visits the annual exhibition of Fine Arts is incredible. On Sunday the admittance is free, and last Sunday the number of admissions was 40,000. On week days, when the price of admission is one franc, the average number of admissions is 12,000.

The Empress yesterday completed her 33d birthday, while the Emperor passed his *31st* a fortnight ago.

MALAKOFF.

News from Paris One Week Later.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 12, 1859.

The *morale* of the French, in face of the costly war that menaces them, is admirable. The French people, to a man, no matter of what particular color in politics, desired the destruction of the treaties of 1815. The majority preferred, no doubt, and in this majority may be included the Emperor, that this should be accomplished by diplomacy, for plomac, up to 1849 lived retired from public affairs. From 1849 to 1852 he was Prefect at Versailles; he then entered the Council of State as Master of Requests. He succeeded his father as Councillor of State upon whom, his father dying, succeeded to the title of Baron, and at the same time passed Senator in his father's place. He was born in 1814, and is married to a grand-daughter of the Count DE RIGNY, Min. Marine.

This morning the *Moniteur* contained several decrees, the first of which confers on the Empress during the Emperor's absence the Regency, with the power to preside over the Council of Regency and the Cabinet at all their meetings, and the right to sign all laws and acts, except those which the Senate alone has the power to enact, and which touch the fundamental organization of the Government, and the decrees concerning the Imperial family.

Another decree names his uncle, the Prince JEROME, the surviving brother of NAPOLEON I., as the authorized adviser of her Majesty the Empress.

Another decree names M. TSCHUDI, French Minister at Constantinople, a Senator of the Empire, who will another authorize the erection, in the Palace of Versailles, at the expense of the Government, of a statue to the memory of HUMBOLDT, just deceased.

The official journal also contains a note to the effect that the Cabinet of his Majesty at the Tuileries, by which is meant his working bureau, will continue its organization as at present, under the direction of M. MOCQUARD, and that all letters or business papers intended for his Majesty must be addressed there, and not to the Army of Italy. Messengers will go back and forth from the Tuileries to the camp every day, or every other day.

All applications coming from strangers to be admitted into the French service as officers have been and will be refused. Major KRAMMER, of the United States, has entered the staff of Gen. MEGNAN, commander of a division of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, but it is only as a volunteer and as a friend. He has no official title there. The Major, I understand, desired the protection of the American Government, but in what form I am not able to say. This, however, was refused him by Mr. MASON, on the ground that it might be regarded as an intermeddling in a war in which the United States had no concern. It is, nevertheless, true that *England and other States have sent* neutral Military Commissioners to remain in and follow each *of the belligerent camps. Neither are foreigners ad*mitted into the ranks of officers in the army of Sardinia, *as commanders or as medical men. Students* of the School of Medicine of Paris are admitted into *the French Army and Navy, as assistants, and the same* may be true, perhaps, of Sardinia; but several American doctors have already applied, both to France and Sardinia, and thus far been refused.

It has also been announced that *not a single newspaper correspondent will be permitted to enter the allied camps.* By exception, M. EMILE AUGIER, Member of the French Academy, has obtained the permission to join the personnel of the Prince NAPOLEON—but not by any means in the capacity of a journalist. The Emperor will take with him, to be placed under the charge of Marshal VAILLANT, a printing service from the Government office, which will furnish the bulletins it is deemed proper to give to the public. If the manner in which news has been served up to the present time is to be taken as a criterion for the future, the Austrians will know but little by way of Paris or London of what is going on in the French and Sardinian camps.

The number of volunteers inscribed in Paris alone up to the present moment is about 20,000.

The embargo laid by Sardinia on the Austrian vessels caught by the war in her ports is fully justified by the infamous rigors of the Austrian commander on the Piedmontese in the territory occupied by his army.

The loan of 500,000,000 francs, which was opened to the public on Saturday for ten days, was taken twice over at the end of the second day!

I have just returned from seeing the Emperor's departure for the seat of war. He left the Tuileries at six o'clock, and with his departure commences a new era in his eventful and dramatic life. When the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON stood with his back against the Napoleon column at Boulogne in 1840, defending himself with his sword, and his friends begged him to fly with them, he said, "No! I have left France for the last time!" Again when he entered in 1848, he used the same language to his friends; and this time he stayed. But now he has left again, and although under different circumstances, his mind must be crowded with reflections that would crush the spirit of a less collected, a less impassible man than he.

Never before in his life, however, did LOUIS NAPOLEON see such a day as this. From the Tuileries to the railway station beyond the Bastile was one dense mass of human beings, and from different points on the route I hear the same report: not a man or woman on that whole route but shouted over and over again with frenzy, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The military could not restrain the people, who precipitated themselves against the horses and the carriage, waving their hats up to his Majesty's face and shouting like madmen. At the station the *cortège* was arrested for some minutes by the crowd, which was so dense as to prevent all further progress. The whole city was out to greet him and with him and the French Army success.

His Majesty was dressed in a red fatigue cap, blue frock undress coat and red pantaloons, with the insignia of a General of Division. He rode in an open carriage with the Empress at his side, and one of his officers in the front of the carriage. He was preceded and followed by a small detachment of the Cent Gardes, which will remain in Paris to do duty at the Tuileries, and by several other open carriages, in which were seated the officers who accompany him, among whom were the Prince NAPOLEON, Marshal VAILLANT, General RICHAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, his aid-de-camps, his ordnance officers, and the *employés* of his *secrétariat*. The menial part of his camp household left two hours earlier.

The Empress will accompany the Emperor as far as Montereau, an hour's ride from town, and will then return again to Paris, at 8 o'clock. The Emperor will not stop at Lyons, as was at first intended, and will reach Marseilles to-morrow afternoon. From Marseilles the Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, will carry him direct to Genoa, where he will arrive day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 12th, and where an ovation awaits him, such, perhaps, as no man ever received. On Friday, after having inspected the French troops at Genoa, Novi and Alessandria, he will arrive in the King's camp at San Salvadore, a few miles from Alessandria, on the road to Casale. We may calculate then on offensive movements on the part of the Allies, if they have not already taken place.

All the evening telegraphic dispatches confirm the statements to the effect that for the last three or four days the Austrians have been retreating and concentrating their forces on points nearer the frontier, where they are throwing up extensive breastworks as if they intended to take a stand there on the defensive. The parties they threw forward seemed not to have been so much with the intent of attacking the Piedmontese, as to learn their situation and to levy supplies on the natives.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

The War as Seen from England—Retirement of the French Minister—The Elections and their Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 6, 1859.

Public curiosity has been standing on tip-toe for some days here, awaiting news of importance from the seat of war; but up to this evening nothing of moment has transpired. Instead of pressing forward, as it was expected, the Austrians are said to have recrossed the Po at Cambio, thus abandoning, apparently, their design of attacking Tortona or Novi. Their other divisions, however, still seem to remain on the Piedmontese side of that river and of the Ticino. The country between Novara and Casale is said to have been laid under water by the opening of the sluices, the effect of which operation has been rendered all the more embarrassing to the invaders by the sudden fall of rain during three days uninterruptedly. Thus, literally, the menacing corps of Count GYULAI may be said to be stuck in the mud, while their adversaries have all the advantage of bringing up their reserves and moving from place to place their supplies, with safety and speed, by means of the railways behind them. The French are hourly pouring in, not only by way of Genoa, but across Mont Cenis, the snow on which has now been cleared away. To reach the foot of the Alps, the French troops were carried along the railroad, which passes very near, if it does not actually infringe upon the portion of Savoy declared to be neutral, in all eventualities, by the Treaty of Vienna, and placed under the guardianship of the Swiss confederation. A paragraph appears in the *Indépendance Belge*, a journal known to be devoted to the interests of Austria in the present quarrel, which asserts that the British Government has formally protested against this alleged violation of the Treaty. The reply of Count WALEWSKI is stated to have been prompt, and I think conclusive, namely, that the railway in question lies so closely upon the fringe of the neutral portion of Savoy, that it would hardly have been open to fair objection had it been used without permission; but that to guard against the possibility of misapprehension, applications had previously been made to the Helvetic Government, the only Power invested with the right of interference, and leave had been specifically granted for the conveyance of the troops of France. I have referred to the Treaty of Vienna, and find its terms quite explicit on the point: no other Power is referred to in the clause in question; and it is evident that it was framed with a view to protect Switzerland against the incursions of the French, not to frustrate communication between France and Piedmont when in alliance. But as an indication of the spirit in which the Derbyite Cabinet is disposed to act, the matter is not wholly devoid of significance.

Great stress is laid by French and English journals on the alleged spontaneity of the revolution at Florence, and the virtual conferring of the temporary sovereignty of Tuscany upon King VICTOR EMANUEL. The truth is, however, that the affair was the result of a plot concerted and arranged at Turin, a full account of which was in the hands of parties both here and at Paris before the event took place. It was one of a series of careful y prepared *coups d'état*, of which the second came off at Parma, whence the Arch-Duchess was obliged to retire. On the following day the soldiers, learning that an Austrian detachment was in full march upon the city, suddenly executed a counter demonstration and compelled the Provisional Government to withdraw. An explosion is daily looked for in the Papal States. This would seriously complicate matters. The French garrison being bound to protect the Pope and support his government, would probably deem it their duty to place respectful but insurmountable obstacles in the way of his abandonment of his dominions, with a view to seek shelter in those of Austria. The French have never forgiven the Duc D'HARCOURT for having been outwitted by the Bavarian Minister at Rome in 1848, by whose instrumentality his Holiness escaped to Gaeta. They are not likely to be outwitted this time. The French proclamation of war specially repudiated all idea of disturbing the temporal authority of the Pope; and so long as PIO NONO remains at the Vatican with 6,000 French guards within call, there is hardly likely to be any real cause for apprehension on his part that the peace of Rome itself will be seriously disturbed. What will happen in the Legations is another matter. It is said to-day that the Austrians have largely reinforced the garrison of Ancona, and that Cardinal ANTONELLI has remonstrated energetically against a measure likely to prove provocative of counter reinforcements of the French in the Roman City. The pamphlet recently published at Brussels by M. ABOUT, a descendant of VOLTAIRE, the original appearance of whose statements in the *Moniteur* was made matter of protest by the Holy See, has been calculated to damage its administrative reputation throughout Europe. The project is boldly advanced of fixing the future residence of the Pope in France; and, *nolens volens*, the head of the Catholic Church may yet possibly find himself installed as the guest of his too powerful champion[s] at Fontainebleau, as his predecessor PIUS VII. was in the days of NAPOLEON I. The state of religious feeling, however, in its Catholic countries is very different now from what it was fifty years ago. The forcible detention of the Pope by either France or Austria, would stir up passions now-a-days that slept profoundly in the earlier days of the century. In point of fact, the residence, whether voluntarily or otherwise, of His Holiness within the dominions of either of the great Powers supposed to be ambitious of his custody, would be deemed politically intolerable by Prussia and England for domestic reasons of their own; and NAPOLEON III. could not commit a greater mistake than to attempt, under the flimsy guise of protection, to render the "Vicar of Christ" his captive.

The Duke of MALAKOFF left London last night to take the command of his division. There is a general feeling of satisfaction throughout society here at the termination of his diplomatic sojourn amongst us. The unparalleled coarseness not only of his manners, but of his ideas, had rendered him an object of aversion with the Court, and generally in good society. I would not write, and if I did you would not print, the stories that are commonly told of him: and now that he is gone, there is a general sensation of relief and satisfaction.

The denial given by Mr. DISRAELI on the hustings in Buckinghamshire to the story of the *Times* about a treaty offensive and defensive between France and Russia, ought to have put an end to that fable; but as you will perceive it is repeated again in the columns of that devoted organ of Austria this morning. The city no longer believes in the tale, and settling day has passed over without any serious casualty. No little gloom however was caused by the announcement of the failure of the great banking house of ARNSTEIN & EISENLEIN, at Vienna; and there are fears of serious damage being caused thereby to some of our houses in the German trade. By the way, you will perceive that the Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly and cordially recognizes in his recent speech the fact which other European statesmen have long striven to ignore, that the balance of power in Christendom is rapidly ceasing to be a mere European question. With wise and prescient clearness of vision, he declares that England's political relations are daily likely to become far more intimate with the kindred communities of America and Australia than with the bankrupt despotisms of Europe. His speech is upon the whole by far the most statesmanlike which has been delivered since the dissolution of Parliament, and many things in it seem to me to foreshadow a coming schism in the party of which he so long has been a prominent chief. There are rumors in circulation of negotiations pending between a certain section of the Derbyites and Lord PALMERSTON. As far as I can learn, they rest upon no better foundation than the fact that there is no longer any question of great domestic interest which should keep them apart, and that both are animated by strong repugnance to the idea of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's return to power in company with his new allies of the Manchester school.

If you care to understand truly the result of the elections now nearly concluded, I would strongly recommend you not to read the delusive lists published from day to day in our party journals. Even on the temporary question of Derbyite or non-Derbyite they are most unreliable. But as regards what is really important, a classification of men either into cliques headed by particular individuals, or sects holding something of community of opinion, they are absolutely good for nothing. The worn out names of Liberal and Conservative can in no practical sense be taken as describing two great parties into which the whole of the new House of Commons may be divided. There are at least three large and powerful bodies which will occupy the opposition benches as soon as Parliament meets, that of the Anti-Reform Whigs under Lord PALMERSTON; that of the middle class radicals, under Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. ROEBUCK; and finally the middle party of what the French used to call, in their Parliamentary days, *centre gauche*, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM. On the other side, it is mere absurdity to classify as identical Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends—comparatively few but undoubtedly influential as they are—with the NEWDEGATES, and SPOONERS and BENTINCKS, who sit above the gangway. The Ministerialists claim up to to-day a gain of eighteen seats—those for South Lancashire and South Essex, one yesterday being among the most important. My impression is, that ere this day week they will have increased their gains by several more; and upon the whole, there is no doubt whatever that if the Cabinet hold together, Lord DERBY's followers will be by much the strongest section in the new Parliament, though still considerably in a minority.

The War in Italy—The State of the Austrian Provinces—Interesting from Tuscany and Rome—The Neutrality of Germany—The Russian Treaty.

OFFICIAL DIARY OF OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, May 3—A. M.

About 15,000 Austrians arrived on Sunday evening at Somazzare. General SCHWARZENBURG passed the night at Lomello. A heavy requisition was made at Mede; the Syndic had his hands tied, and was conducted to the head-quarters, for having been unable to deliver in time all the provisions required. The valley of the Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French.

TUESDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Austrians have crossed a branch of the Po a Cambio, and have also attempted to throw a bridge across the Sesia, but the swelling of the waters prevented them. Wherever they pass they exact heavy requisitions, threatening pillage and fire, and the penalty of five times the value of the provisions required. No news from the Vercelli side. Our troops continue to occupy their positions, together with the French troops.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—A. M.

Last night the Austrians were constructing bridges over the arms of the Po, one of which is called the Tanaro, being the old bed of that river. Bridges are being built on the high road leading from Tortona to Alessandria. Yesterday 180 Austrians crossed the Sesia at Carezana, and advanced to Villanova, near Casale, where they stopped a few hours, and then recrossed the river. Towards evening a picket arrived at Terranove, and exacted a heavy requisition of provisions and corn. French troops and war materials continue to pass through Turin, and to arrive at Susa.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambio, and pushed their vanguard as far as Sale, have recrossed the river.

The Austrian divisions posted on the right bank, still threaten to attempt the passage of the Po at Frassinetto, but the river, which is much swollen by the rains, would at present offer a difficult obstacle to their crossing.

The rain continues to fall, and the low grounds are covered with water.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day, dated from his head-quarters at Alessandria, May 3:

On the 2d and 3d the enemy attempted to pass the Po, opposite Frassinetto and Valenza. The troops of the 17th Regiment, and the 9th Battalion of Bersaglieri, the 1st, 17th and 18th Batteries, intrusted with the defence of that position, stood the enemy's fire with intrepidity and frustrated his attempt. His Majesty the King, highly satisfied with the firm and praiseworthy behavior displayed by these troops, and with the intelligent manner in which they were commanded by their chiefs, Colonel BESSONE, Major VERNEAZZE, and Captains SCARONE, DHO, and ROMANO, has given orders to the undersigned chief of the staff to inform all the corps of the army thereof by the present order of the day; his Majesty being convinced that this first result will be followed by other greater ones, which will increase the reputation and glory of the Piedmontese army.

By order of his Majesty,

Lieut.-General of the Staff, DELLA ROCCA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a short account of the commands at Valenza on the 4th, stating the number of wounded at 16, besides Captain SARACCO and one man killed. The latter, a corporal of Bersaglieri, (or riflemen,) named ARDEN, being mortally wounded, nevertheless crawled to a hillock in order to have one shot more at the enemy. The operations of the enemy near Frassinetto are officially described as follows:

Afternoon battalions of Austrian infantry and cavalry during the first days of the war, and in which our troops repulsed the enemy's attacks, we have now to mention those of greater importance. On the 2d of May, about twenty minutes past 6 P. M., the enemy's artillery and rifle forces recommenced the fight from the left bank of the Po, opposite Frassinetto, with an attempt to cross over to the right bank. The enemy's forces were drawn up near Turnavore, protected by the dam of the river, whence they opened a heavy fire of musketry and rockets against our advanced posts. The troops of the seventeenth regiment with the 17th battery and rifles were stationed there for the defence of that point, here the enemy's fire was most heavy. Major-General CUNY, Chamberlain to the commander, hastened out of Casale with the fifteenth regiment of infantry, two squadrons of the Savoy-Carignan light cavalry, and the 2d field battery, to the assistance of the troops, in order to drive the enemy back from the river, and he succeeded in so doing; but before his arrival there after nightfall, the enemy had already ceased firing and retired. During the night, at about half past one A. M., the enemy attempted to construct two pontoon bridges opposite Frassinetto, but being harassed by a brisk fire from our batteries, he renounced his project and again withdrew about eight A. M. The reconnoissances made by the troops of Casale after the engagement, showed that the enemy had abandoned Balzola, and consequently Terranova and Villanova. We have to deplore the loss of six killed and twenty-seven wounded, all privates and non-commissioned officers.

FRIDAY, May 6.

The Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and have constructed their defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobbietto. Their vanguard is at TRONZANO. During last night the enemy withdrew from Tortona.

Yesterday evening they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia. At Pinerolo they have ordered the demolition of houses erected upon the fortifications.

SATURDAY, May 7.

General DELLA MARMORA has made the River Dora his strategical line.

The enemy has made no movement of any importance.

SUNDAY, May 8.

The Austrians continue to commit ravages and depredation along their line of march. They have imposed on the town of Vercelli a contribution of 300,000 francs.

The council of war at Bialae has ordered an Austrian spy to be shot.

The Austrians have finally evacuated Voghera, and after recrossing the Po at Gargia, (?) remained in the wood on the left bank of the river. The Austrians, who were at Vercelli directed their march this morning towards Gattinara, under the command of one of their Generals, and have been replaced at Vercelli by other troops. The Austrians are endeavoring to fortify their position on the Sesia.

The attempt to cross the Po at Frassinetto took place on the 3d. The Austrians opened fire at 5 P. M. and kept it up during the day, until 8 at night. They commenced again on the 4th. Some of our men were wounded.

The Austrians are 4,000 strong at Castelnuovo.

MONDAY, May 9.

The Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Buronzo and Salussolo. They continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the River Sesia, and also at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, which advanced as far as the head of the bridge of Casale, but being attacked with energy by our soldiers they withdrew.

The enemy, to the number of 2,500, after occupying Biela for a short time withdrew.

Austrian reconnoitring parties had advanced to Ivrea, but seeing preparations for defence withdrew.

The command of the troops for the defence of Turin has been given to General SONNAZ.

TUESDAY, May 10.

The Austrians withdrew yesterday from Tronzano along the road to Vercelli, to which town they were going with a force of 8,000 men and 26 pieces of artillery. An ineffectual attempt was made to construct a bridge over the Po. Several carts carrying wounded Austrians have returned to Gravellona, where the invaders continue their defensive works.

VIENNA, May 10.

The Austrian army had taken up its position between the Po and Sesia, to await better weather before renewing offensive measures.

Austrian troops have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza.

The following is a copy of a private message to our agent at Southampton, received from London on the afternoon of the 11th:

TURIN, Tuesday, May 10.

The enemy evacuated Livorno, Tronzano, Santhia, Cavaglia, Saluzzolo, and Vercelli, and recrossed the Sesia in great haste, leaving part of the forage, &c., which they had demanded, behind them. Yesterday a strong Austrian column, with four Generals, was at Stroppiana. This morning they withdrew hastily from Pezzano and Stroppiana.

According to our private information, says the *Nord*, the retreat of the Austrians is the consequence of an order sent from Vienna, where a new plan of campaign has been decided.

THE ADRIATIC.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 3.

A French squadron is in the Adriatic, but we know not with what intent.

GENERAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A BATTLE ON THE LAKES.

The *Bund* gives the following brief details of the engagement on the banks of the Lago Maggiore between Austrian steamers and a Piedmontese force, which has been mentioned by telegraph:

"On the 1st, two Austrian steamers, towing several boats filled with soldiers, arrived near Pallanza, where they seized and sunk some boats belonging to private persons. They then went to the mouth of the river La Toce with the intent on of destroying the Sardinian vessels collected there, but some Piedmontese troops fired on them and killed three men. The Austrians replied with cannon, but unsuccessfully. At length the Piedmontese, redoubling their fire, forced the enemy to retire, and the Austrians returned to the fortified point of Lavena."

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

The following letter, dated Genoa, the 6th inst., has been received in Paris:

"All the troops of the line have quitted this town to proceed to the cantonments assigned to them; the Imperial Guard alone remains. This concentration of the Guard leads us to suppose that the Emperor will arrive in Italy by Genoa, and grand preparations are being made to receive him. His reception on his landing will be splendid. The National Guard, of which some companies have not yet received their uniforms, are pressing the army tailors so that they may appear in good feather when NAPOLEON III. arrives. All the boats in the harbor are already hired to convey passengers to the Imperial ship, of what so soon as it shall be telegraphed. The entire population, noble or otherwise, rich or poor, will be on foot that day. You may feel assured no liberating sovereign ever had a more magnificent reception. People will come from a distance of 50 miles to witness the Emperor's landing. More than 150,000 persons will crowd the quays, the mole, and the surrounding hills, which present a magnificent view of the harbor. A recent telegraphic communication from Alessandria announces that the Austrian troops have made another forward movement. There is

every appearance of an approaching great battle on the grandest of Marengos, where Napoleon, then Consul and Emperor, vanquished the Austrians. For the last two days rain has been falling in torrents, and our unfortunate soldiers encamped on the high roads have suffered severely. They have however, been supported by that constant good humor which never abandons French troops. Yesterday a Zouave related to me in the following terms the predicament in which he found himself the previous night. "Figure to yourself, Sir, that we fixed our bed in that of a torrent; be it understood it was dry—not a drop of water, but small cobble-stones, rather sharp. We had gone to bed and fallen asleep without the trouble of blowing out our candle, so far all well; but in the middle of the night there was a change, for we awoke with the water up to our waists. Such a torrent—it is certain that it must have sold itself to Austria. We were paddling like ducks, and there was no possibility of our changing our clothes, for all were soaked with rain. We consequently waited until morning to warm ourselves with the sun, the fire of the good God. Now we think no more about it, as you may perceive; and we, soldier, we shall experience many similar inconveniences." The fact is, that in order not to injure private property, our soldiers' camp was pitched on the road to Novi and Alessandria, in the bed of a torrent which traverses the entire valley of Polcevera. The Piedmontese cannot complain of our men; for never did a friendly army conduct itself better in a foreign territory. The passage of our troops through Genoa has been a superb affair for the Genoese. The French officers having quitted France unexpectedly, had not time to supply themselves with the most indispensable necessaries, and it was in Genoa they got their sabre-tashes, cuirasses, and baggage carts. A fair for the sale of mules was held every day in the market-place. The Genoese horse-dealers, like their brethren in other countries, extorted extravagant prices; as much as 600f. and 700f. were paid for a mule. Our troops have left millions in Genoa."

THE ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

I passed yesterday at Genoa, just now a much more lively place than Turin, the dullness of which is varied only by the occasional passage of French troops, of which three regiments and a battalion arrived here yesterday, and left, some last night, others this morning, for the front. Genoa, yesterday, was crowded with French soldiers, chiefly of the Imperial Guard. There are newer, however, than there were very recently, a good many having passed on, and part of the Guard was to leave this morning at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. There is a great movement of troops on the line between Turin and Genoa, and especially between Alessandria and the latter place. One meets trains of prodigious length, carrying whole regiments of soldiers, besides baggage and detachments of cavalry. The cavalry has been coming in of late, but there is as yet nothing like the number that would be necessary, in case of a retrograde movement on the part of the Austrians, to follow them up and bring them to battle in the plain. Up to yesterday very little French artillery had arrived in Piedmont, but the whole artillery of the Imperial Guard was at Marseilles two days ago, and it was thought likely to reach Genoa to-day or to-morrow. The Genoese have given the French a warm reception, and the French, on their part, have been well-behaved, and have given no cause for complaint. The officers say that 200,000 men (effective) are coming to Italy.

There must be not very far from half that number here already—certainly not less than 90,000, and they are coming in daily. A considerable portion of them, however, are not yet supplied with all that is necessary to enable them to take the field. The officers complain of the difficulty of finding animals to carry their baggage, the prices demanded for mules and horses being very high. The three officers of every French company of infantry are allowed to have two mules between them. The French seem very confident of the issue of the work of the Austrians, and the story goes among them that the Emperor has invited guests to the usual Autumn shooting at Compiègne, saying that all would be over by then.

A correspondent of the *Siècle* writes as follows from Alessandria on the 3d:

"On learning at Genoa that the Austrians had made a forward movement along their whole line, I determined to come on here by railway. But on reaching this place I found that they are not so advanced as were reported. From Genoa to Novi the railway runs parallel with the marriage road, and I the more so on the march for ten leagues, bodies of French troops of all arms, amounting in some 30,000 men, as I was informed by a staff officer in the same compartment with myself. As they proceeded along, the boys of every village came out to assist them by carrying their knapsacks and muskets. At Novi, where we had a view of the battle-field on which the republican General Joubert fell, we found a body of four or five thousand Piedmontese soldiers. The Austrians are still seventeen miles from Alessandria, at Vercelli, which they occupied without opposition. This morning I visited the battle-field of Marengo, which lies about half a league from Alessandria. In the centre of the spacious plain a large house of very inferior architecture has been erected, and is used as a museum, which contains but few relics of that memorable day. On the façade are frescoe portraits of Napoleon I., Lannes, Bessières and Rapp. A marble statue of the First Consul stands in the court. A few steps to the right is the tomb of Desaix over which a gigantic pyramid of human bones is piled. For the moment the museum is empty, the contents having just been removed to Alessandria. I saw in the distance, on the left bank of the Bormida, where so many Austrians were drowned in the battle of Marengo, the outposts of the Sardinian cavalry."

A letter from Genoa of the 1st in the *Siècle* says:

"I yesterday visited the camp of the Turcos. It is pitched in one of those pretty spots which appear like an earthly paradise, in the Valley of Polcevera. This valley, which is reached after passing through the suburb of San Pier-d'Arena, which contains some palaces not less splendid than those in Genoa, is hemmed in by four small hills covered with orange, lemon, pomegranate trees, and cactuses. The Turcos are a very fine specimen of the Arab race; some of the native officers, in particular, are, in spite of their dark skins, remarkable for their regular features. The white turban is admirably suited to their energetic heads, and they wear with ease and grace the large jacket and the wide trousers closely fastened above the hips. There is in all their rapid movements an elasticity which more resembles that of the feline than the human race. In the games in which they indulge in order to prevent the ennui of inactivity, they bound about like so many tigers. Almost all of them speak French with a drawling and guttural accent, which is not however at all disagreeable. Last night one battalion of the Turcos struck their tents and left for Pontedecimo; the others will leave this evening or to-morrow. After the Aquasola, which is the favorable promenade of Genoa, the road which leads to the camp of the Turcos has been, during the last five days, the most frequented walk of the Genoese.

A FRENCH ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers addressed, from his head quarters at Genoa, 29th ult., the following order of the day to the First Corps of the Army of Italy:

"Soldiers!—In 1796 and 1800 the French army, under the orders of General Bonaparte, obtained in Italy glorious victories over the same enemies whom we are about to combat. Several demi-brigades then acquired the designation of Terrible or Invincible, which each of you, by his courage, firmness and discipline, will endeavor to give to his standard. Soldiers!—have confidence in me, as I have in you. Let us show ourselves worthy of France and of the Emperor; and let us so act that one day it shall be said of us what was said of our fathers, as expressing all titles of glory: 'He belonged to the Army of Italy!'"

STRATEGICAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

A Turin letter in the *Nord*, says: "The hesitation of the Austrians becomes more and more difficult to understand. It is attributed to orders from Vienna, where Gen. Hess is said not to approve of the plan of attack in Piedmont, particularly as Gen. Gyulai has never had command in the field. It is true that the position of the Austrians is difficult; they have a hostile population behind them, and are in an enemy's country. It is not, therefore, at all astonishing that they should take particular care in strengthening their line of operations before advancing. There have been several skirmishes near Mortara between the Austrians and Sardinian outposts. At one of these, near Gropello, two Sardinian squadrons of the Saluzzo regiment encountered some Austrians. The Sardinians fought well, and their Captain, the Marquis Cosio, who was three weeks back at Paris, sought out the Austrian Commander, and, having engaged in a hand to hand contest, killed him. Several other Austrians were wounded, as well as some of the Sardinians."

The *Débats* has the following remarks on the position of the belligerent parties:

"The Austrians, without exactly losing their time, have scarcely yet done anything more than what the plan of campaign of the French and Piedmontese permitted them to do. Having against them the weather, which pours cataracts on their columns, and the earth, which has become so softened as to impede their movements, they must have suffered and must still suffer some loss. Without occupying ourselves with the preparatory movements which the Austrians may make in the rear of the Ticino, the Po, and the frontier of the Duchy of Parma—movements which can only be very imperfectly known—we may state that the Austrians are debouching on several points of the line, operating with small columns on the banks of the Po. On the left bank the accounts received represent that they have arrived at Trino. They have thus without striking a blow arrived half way to Turin. At from ten to thirteen miles from Trino, and at about twenty-four miles from Turin, the Austrians will find Crescentino, a little town of 4,000 inhabitants. This town can hardly be at more than a league from the Dora Baltea, a river on which the Piedmontese are stated to have prepared defences of a certain extent. We do not clearly understand the commander of Casale and Frassinetto; they must have been only a demonstration; the presence of a column on the territory comprised between Asti, Alessandria, and two rivers like the Po and the Tanaro, appears to us impossible. As to the operations on the right bank, they appear clearer. The arrival of a column at Sale indicates that very shortly the plan of the Austrians will be designed on a vaster scale. When the columns shall be united in a sufficiently considerable mass, they will leave before Alessandria, a place too important to be lightly attacked, a corps of observation acting in conjunction with another corps, more numerous and more active, which will probably act against our line of Serra Valle, Novi and Alessandria, to endeavor to interrupt the communications between Genoa and Turin. The French line is being formed and extended from Genoa to Sesi, passing by Novi, Alessandria, Turin and Susa. On the right wing is Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and at the left Marshal Canrobert, two native soldiers, each of the old, the school of the new. The approaching departure of the Emperor indicates in what hands the supreme command is to be placed, and France waits the issue with confidence."

From the *London Times*.

These small encounters are not very significant in themselves, for they are capable of various interpretations, and military critics are divided as to whether the Austrian is concentrating his force for a great effort, or cautiously withdrawing in retreat. No doubt, the present position of General Gyulai is one which, if lost of immediate peril, is of great embarrassment. He has advanced into a country which has become a swamp, and worse than a swamp, and he has a swollen river between him and the hill country, where he might find firm footing and a strong enemy. It is contrary to the character of an invader to stand still. Rapid progress is one of the conditions which he accepts when he takes upon him that character. If Gyulai halts long enough in these rice fields as must expect to have his army reduced by ague and dysentery more certainly than by the sword, and would have no advantage to show against the loss of his troops, except some contributions levied from the Sardinian to war, and the satisfaction of encamping upon the patrimonial possessions of Austria's great enemy, Count Cavour. All things counsel an early movement on the part of the Austrian, and there is a remarkable concurrence of opinion both at Vienna and Turin that the object of the first blow is Casale. The Austrians are moving by various roads upon this point, and that they are as rapidly as possible pushing up reinforcements and bringing up stores, appears sufficiently by the activity kept up upon the railways in their rear—an activity which sometimes degenerates into confusion, as may be noted in that terrible accident which has, on the Verona Railway, exploded ammunition wagons, and killed and wounded nearly 150 Austrian soldiers. The position is very new, and in a military point of view, very instructive. For the first time we see two large armies encamped in immediate contiguity, and in possession of all the new facilities which it has been anticipated will change the art of war. Behind the Austrian lines there is a network of railways, which keep open a communication with all Europe, and which can deliver in General Gyulai's camp all the resources of Austria and Lombardy. In the same manner steam brings to Genoa and deposits at the foot of the Cenis all the power of France, and railways in the rear of the allied position distribute that power at Genoa, Alessandria, at Turin, and redistribute it from hour to hour as the exigencies of the war may render expedient. These two armies ought to have no difficulties in obtaining the utmost possible concentration of military power. There need be no intermission in the arrival of men and arms and provisions and military stores, and of artillery to any amount. The Generals can play out their match without being at any trouble about the instruments of their game; the board is before them, and the pieces are at the feet. The facilities for concentration therefore are more equal than was calculated when Austria first appeared as a challenger. Our correspondent at Vienna calculates the strength of the Austrian invading army at 120,000, and from Turin we have an estimate that 60,000 Frenchmen have already reached the Sardinian States, and that the Piedmontese would be under-estimated at less than 60,000 good troops. These numbers may well incline General Gyulai to caution and concentration. The country in which he finds himself is full of historic precedents not encouraging to Austrian Generals. He must know all the details of the campaign of 1796, when the young General Bonaparte seized upon the Piedmontese fortresses, and drove the Austrians before him out of Sardinia and Lombardy; and General Hess, at least, can remember the circumstances of that campaign of 1800, when the First Consul crossed the Grand St. Bernard, and threw himself between the Austrians and their communications with Lombardy. The Austrian Generals have, doubtless, much meditated upon these precedents, which, although they point to disaster, yet mark that Austrian sluggishness and French promptitude were the causes of Napoleon's success; and these events of the present moment, read by past lights, give likelihood to the general expectation that a battle must be fought either on the plain of Marengo or under the walls of Casale.

But the Emperor of the French is, about on Tuesday next, to set out to take the command of the army, and in his motley suite will be found chiefs of all the nationalities. When Napoleon III. reaches Genoa, we must expect that it will be to inaugurate his military career by some great movement decisive of the conflict he has provoked. The world is waiting with an eager curiosity to judge of the *début* of this Emperor General, uncertain whether they will be forced to admire or only tempted to declare that he had better have stayed at home.

THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL ODDS OF THE CONFLICT.

From the London Times, May 11.

The campaign which began by the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, and by the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, is on a scale which very far exceeds any former struggles in those countries. In the long wars of the First Napoleon it may be observed that the armies continually increased in number, while, it is said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of the individual soldier diminished. The brilliant campaigns of Napoleon's youth were made at the head of a few thousand men. Marengo itself was gained by 23,000, but the war of 1806 actively employed about 150,000 the French, while in the campaigns of Wagram, Moscow and Leipsic we have incomparably larger armies brought into the field on both sides. Now, the war of 1859 begins on the colossal scale of the latter Empire, and the armies employed may attain dimensions such as no single State has hitherto been capable of producing. Presuming the struggle to be confined to France and Austria, and to the field of Northern Italy, we shall have the spectacle of a combat in closed lists such as the world has never before witnessed. If both the antagonists fight well and stubbornly, the conflict will be as interesting to the military critic as grievous to the philanthropist. Both France and Austria will be able to march almost all their enormous forces to the seat of war. Germany will, while the war is confined to Italy, be sufficiently the ally of Austria to guarantee her from any attack in the rear from Russia, but not sufficiently to disturb France by any demonstration on the Rhine. It may be said that, for some time to come, at least the influence of Germany will have the effect of leaving both sides free to use all their strength against each other. That they will use it there is no doubt. The seat of war adjoins the territory of each, railways and steamers transport their troops easily, and most of the long marches, which enfeebled and diminished armies in the days of Napoleon, will be avoided. Enormous masses of armed men can be taken to the country they are to fight in as comfortably as if they were merely making a change of quarters. With this facility of transport, and this power of using the whole of their great standing armies, we must expect to see two hosts gathered together on the plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not pretend even to guess at. The French are pushing troops over the Alps, and loading their ships of war with soldiers for Genoa. The supply of food will be the only limit to the number which can thus be brought into the field. The French probably have their information about the Austrian army, as the Court of Vienna has its own about French proceedings. But Englishmen are allowed to know little about the matter. There is, however, no doubt that the Power which sent a quarter of a million of men to Sebastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy, with 27,000,000 people, may shortly be in insurrection, and that Sardinia has some 80,000 troops of her own already, it may be reckoned, without exaggeration, that more than 300,000 men may in the next two months be put in line to drive the Austrians from their carefully chosen and now famous positions in Lombardy. On the other hand, Austria can, and will, no doubt, bring an equal force into the field. She does not want men, for the empire contains 23,000,000 souls, without counting the Italian Provinces. If the Finance Minister can find the money to keep 300,000 men on foot in Italy, General Gyulai will find work for them all. They will not be men to fight with the spirit and dash of Frenchmen, but they will be fine troops, superior in *physique* to their enemies; they will have all that science has achieved in the way of perfect weapons of destruction, and they will be commanded by officers who know that the eyes of Europe are upon them, and that they must fight now for the very existence of their empire.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF AUSTRIAN TACTICS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 9—6 P. M.

The inaction of the Austrians has surprised every one, after their peremptory summons to Piedmont. A French General writes that they seem to have recklessly thrown away all their advantages. They were first on the ground, before the French had yet moved to the support of their allies, and to make that support efficient troops have had to be sent in hot haste from every available quarter. The priority in time, of which they do not seem to have made much use, is more than counterbalanced by the rapidity with which the French are swarming to the theatre of war. The artificial inundations they must, from their knowledge of the country, have been prepared for, and the floods caused by the heavy rains, as well as all other accidents of the seasons, ought to enter into the calculations of the commander of an army which is about to manœuvre against an enemy. So strange is this inertness, even to novices in warlike operations, as to give rise to the suspicion that the apparently retrograde movements, as mentioned in the *Moniteur*, cover some deep strategic plans slowly developed, and which are not obvious to people at such a distance as we are from the scene of operations. I have heard military men express their astonishment—the same who believed that the Austrians had, by their being first on the field, the opportunity of attacking the Piedmontese before their auxiliaries came up, beating them, and then, taking up a strong position, awaiting the French. The official bulletins from Turin, of the 6th, inform us that the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli on Buronzo and Salmazola, and that they continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at San Germano; that a reconnaissance was carried on on the *rive droite* of Casale, where they were attacked by the Piedmontese, and retired. Private accounts of the 7th from the seat of war state that the Austrians, fancying the banks of the Po too swampy for their operations, have recrossed the river, and are moving on Turin. They add that the French Generals earnestly desire to see them advance on that city, as in that case they express their confidence that the combined armies will give a good account of them. Another, and a private dispatch, seems to corroborate the fact of a movement on Turin. We are so far from the seat of war, and the information allowed to transpire is of so meagre a kind when there is any information, that we cannot give an opinion on what passes just now on the banks of the Ticino or the Po.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

King Victor Emanuel commands the army in chief. General Durando Messenzo is second in command under the immediate orders of the King, and Colonel Petit, who held the rank of Brigade Major in the Crimea, with several other officers, compose his staff.

The King's Brigade Major and his chief Aide-de-Camp is General Della Rocca, beneath whose orders are Colonel Ressmini and Lieutenant Colonel Govone, both good soldiers. General D'Arnaudy, Cadorna, Sonnaz and Colonels Sambuy, Cossa, Mezzacapo are the King's Aides-de-Camp. Menabrea also holds the appointment of Commissary of Stores during the campaign. Count de Robilant, whose hand was carried away during the cannonade at Novara, in 1849, Majors Nasi, Castelbejo and de Rolins, Captains Balma, Cocconito, Richardi, Jacquemin and Dapovan are orderly officers.

The army is composed of twenty regiments of the line, with complete complements, 90,000 men that is; twelve battalions of chasseurs (*bersaglieri*,) 9,000 men; a regiment of engineers; two of artillery, from 7,000 to 8,000 men; nine regiments of cavalry, 4,500 horses, and a strong transport regiment. The commissary department, also, the commissary of stores department, and the intelligence department, are all admirably organized, and in the most complete state of preparation. General Della Marmora has forgotten nothing, and Marshal Canrobert has complimented him in the warmest manner. The army consists, therefore, of 90,000 soldiers, or, counting the free corps who have united themselves under the same flag, of 99,000 excellent fighting men, animated with the best possible spirit, admirably organized, and worshipping the King, who may lead them to the end of the world before any one of them will complain.

The five generals of divisions are Giovanni Durando, a Spanish soldier, who in 1848 made an excellent sortie from Vicenza; Fanti and Cialdini, refugees from Modena, who distinguished themselves in the Crimea, and are exceedingly popular with the army; Castelbolognese, acting general; Cucchiari de Cassano, also a refugee, and General Sonnaz, who commands the cavalry, and conducted himself extremely well during the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. General Mezzacapo commands the Engineers, and enjoys a high reputation. Within the last five days, he has fortified thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-one miles) along the line of the Dora, with so much ability as to call forth a special commendation from General Niel.

MINOR NOTES FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has removed his headquarters from Genoa to Novi. His Majesty, it is said, is highly satisfied with the first operations of his army.

The delay which has been caused to the Austrian army by the heavy rains has allowed the French to receive their artillery and cavalry, and it is believed that they are now prepared to commence offensive movements.

The *Out Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, gives a very different account of the position of the Austrians in Piedmont to that of the Piedmontese journals. It says: "The news from the army is very satisfactory. The Piedmontese peasants come out to meet the Austrian troops, and offer them provisions and assistance. These are readily accepted, and paid for at once."

The *Nord* and *Independance Belge* contain the following account:

"General Gablenzius, combining his movements with those of General Clamdini, has attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely, and bringing off three hundred prisoners."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, according to the last accounts from Genoa, the entire body of the Imperial Guard had arrived there, with the exception of the artillery.

Marshal Vaillant, now Major-General of the Army of Italy, leaves on May 10 for Genoa.

The sudden landing of the Austrians at two points of Lago Maggiore, Stresa and Arona, has for obvious purpose the command of the Domo d'Ossola Valley and the Simplon road, which was constructed by Napoleon I. for the professed object of a military route from Paris to Milan. Switzerland's neutrality is not relied on, and liberties are likely to be taken with her frontier, not by the "mere freebooter" Garibaldi, but by folks who talk of "treaties."

STATE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.

BERNE, Sunday, May 8.

A revolutionary movement is expected at Como; the tri-color has already been hoisted before the Castle.

BERNE, Tuesday, May 10.

According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy, the inhabitants of the Valtelline are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands.

When strange men-of-war were seen in the Adriatic, about the 1st inst., the alarm of the good people at Trieste was so great that the State treasures were removed to Laybach. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the province known as the Kustenland, which consists of the counties of Gorice and Gradiska, Istria, the Quarnero Islands, and Trieste. The Russian Consul at Trieste now acts for Sardinia, and the Spanish Consul for France.

A letter from Vienna, of the 1st says: "Every day new forces are being sent to the theatre of war. Gen. Wimpffen, commanding the 9th corps, which was in garrison at Vienna, left the day before yesterday for Istria, to defend the coasts, while General Mamula is posted on the Dalmatian shore. The 9th corps will be replaced at Vienna by the 10th, commanded by General Csorich, and stationed at Pesth and its environs.

PROCLAMATION FROM GENERAL GYULAI, ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF PIACENZA, ON THE 30TH APRIL.

A Court of Provost is established. It applies but one punishment—that of Death.

Will be treated as a crime or offence:

1. High treason, or any action tending to change by force the system of the empire of Austria, and of the duchies, or to attract or increase danger from abroad against the said States.

2. The concealment or forwarding of arms of any kind or of munitions. The public are particularly reminded that the punishment of Death will be inflicted, without distinction of condition or hitherto irreproachable conduct, on whosoever shall be found in possession of arms or munitions, either on his own person, or in his house, or in any place whatsoever to which he might be *supposed* to have access.

3. Participation in assemblages armed or unarmed.

4. Illicit enlistment, espionage, the seduction of soldiers whether belonging to the Austrian troops or those of their allies, and generally anything whatever that might occasion disadvantage to the Austrians or advantage to the enemy.

5. Armed resistance or any aggression against the sentinels or patrols, and the least violence against any Austrian or Allied soldier whatever. All people are warned, besides, that sentinels and patrols not only have the right, but that they will be forced, to use their arms against those who do not pay attention to the first challenge.

COURT MARTIAL.

6. The distribution or proclamation of revolutionary writings. 7. Outrages on the military not mentioned in Article 5. 8. Revolutionary signs against Austria or her allies. 9. Revolutionary songs. 10. Public or private political demonstrations. 11. Disobedience to the orders of the military authorities. 12. Mobs or other assemblages of a seditious character. 13. Taking an part in a political meeting, under any pretext whatever. 14. Neglecting to close cafés, restaurants, and all public places, at the times appointed. 15. Receiving foreigners in the house, without making declaration of it to the authorities. 16. Destroying, tearing down, or injuring the escutcheons or arms of Austria.

RECALL OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The following is the letter by which the Emperor of Austria signified to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian that he was removed from his functions of Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:

DEAR BROTHER: The calm attitude which the people of my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom have preserved in the midst of the excitement caused by foreign influences, and the zeal and obedience which they have lately manifested in following the legal prescriptions of my Government, and in satisfying the demands which circumstances have compelled me to make on them, lead me to the firm conviction that in presence of existing events they will maintain order and legality, and will not allow their fidelity towards their legitimate sovereign to be shaken by the perfidious insinuations of the exciters of disorder, if acknowledge, at the same time, in the attitude of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, a proof that you, my dear brother, have fulfilled to my complete satisfaction the mission I intrusted to you when I placed you at the head of the administration of the country as Governor-General. New circumstances, however, imposing on me the duty of taking extraordinary measures for the defence of the rights of my throne and the maintenance of public peace and order, I find myself obliged to combine, for that purpose, the superior military and civil authority of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in one and the same hand. Consequently, my dear brother, I relieve you henceforth from the office of Governor-General, which you have up to the present time filled with judgment and devoted loyalty, and I confide the civil functions of Governor-General to Field-Marshal Count Gyulai, who already holds the military command of the country. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The new Ministry has been formed at Florence. The following are its members: M. Buoncompagni, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Marquis Rinuccini, Minister for Public Instruction; Councillor Poggi, Minister of Justice; M. Busacca, Finance Minister; and M. Cambiasti, a Piedmontese Colonel, War Minister.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TUSCAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes the following spirited address:

"Tuscan Soldiers! You cannot remain idle when the cannon perhaps already thunders in Italy against the Austrian. And how could the heroes of Curtatone not hurry to the call of the heroes of Pastrengo, of Goito, and of the Tchernaya? Tuscan soldiers! Hasten to swell the army of the most valiant and loyal Victor Emanuel, which is no longer only a Piedmontese army, but an Italian Army. Range yourselves with the Piedmontese, and with the sons of generous France, under the tricolor flag—under that flag which we hoist to fight the battles of the common independence. Let us unite ourselves, all from the Alps to the two seas. Compact in phalanx, we shall be strong; we shall be invincible. Discipline, courage, and constancy, and the God of Victories will be with us. Forward! then. *Viva l'Italia.*

The General-in-Chief JEROME ULLOA."

THE ACT OF ABDICATION OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

The *Parma Gazette* of May 3 contains the following proclamation, addressed to the people by the Duchess before her departure:

We, Louise Marie de Bourbon, Regent for Duke Robert, first of the States of Parma, considering that the hostile actions of the great Powers have not permitted in assembling a European congress, in which means would have been sought to smooth existing difficulties by wise measures and reasonable combinations, and considering that WE ARE BOUND and very close to our royal Sister, it is unjustly set up as a pretext for the safety of our well-beloved children against the eventualities of the war. We have consequently decided it to withdraw temporarily from our duties, and to appoint our minister as a governmental commission to govern during our absence, in the name of Duke Robert, with our full power and authority, conformably to established laws and forms, and in case of need, in conformity with the special instructions which we have given to them, applicable to extraordinary circumstances. In the full confidence that we shall very shortly resume in person the duties of our regency, we most fervently and sincerely pray that our well-beloved country may be preserved from all calamity, and that humane feelings and the counsels of reason may prevail in all minds. Given at our ducal residence of Parma, May 1, 1859. LOUISE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

The day before yesterday the Sardinian Commissioner Extraordinary at Massa sent to the Tuscan authorities for assistance, the Modenese troops, holding for the Duke having threatened Massa and Carrara. The general in command sent him 400 men and two pieces of artillery, and reinforced him yesterday. The Tuscan troops are already in the territory of Massa, and the Commander-in-Chief has made such arrangements that not only is the frontier perfectly safe on the Bologna and Pistoja side, and all measures taken to maintain public tranquillity, but Tuscany in a position to spare men to help the Italian cause in the neighboring provinces. I see by the Tuscan paper that the Government there is of the same way of thinking as the authorities here, for they arrested and shot without energetic an individual who had been assisting himself by calumniating the Tuscan army and daring to doubt its efficiency in the field.

THE ROMAN STATES.

THE AUSTRIANS AT ANCONA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Saturday, April 30—Evening.

On the evening of the 26th, 1,400 Austrians disembarked at Ancona; on the morning of the 27th 200 more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a squadron of Hulans were to be at Pesaro in the evening, and on Friday (that is, yesterday) it was expected they would arrive at Ancona. Two other steamers, on the evening of the 27th, were bringing in five sailing vessels with troops; another followed them closely, and three others were seen at a distance, and had been signaled. If each contained troops the garrison will amount to 10,000 men. Other battalions are ready at Trieste for embarkation from the same destination. The immense material of war alarms people even more than the number of troops. Balls, bombs and rockets in an enormous quantity are visible in all directions. 700 persons are working on a height which commands the fortress called Monte Pulito. The Austrians work in an intrenched camp and in the immediate neighborhood. They have taken possession of the casino of Cardinal Ferretti, villas and various buildings. They are making a covered road, are reconstructing the Lunette, fortifying the telegraph, placing a battery at the Cappucini, and all around strengthening it with cannon towards both sea and land, especially towards the land. The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege; in a few days it will be ready for defence.

The Papal banners are still on the walls, but the Austriane dispose of everything, as usual. The few gunners belonging to the Pope who remained were to have been sent away on the 26th; their barracks had been already taken from them. The Gonfaloniere protests strongly against these acts, and refuses everything. The Delegate is embarrassed, not having received precise orders from Rome. The telegraph from Ancona to Bologna is in the hands of the Austrians; that to Rome is open to the public an hour or so in the day. There was talk in Ancona of preparations to resist a blockade on the part of France, and to give support to a body of 30,000 Neapolitans who were said to have crossed the Tronto and joined the Austrians.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, May 8.

Letters from Rome, to the 5th, state that the French garrison has been maintained entire, and that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona. The inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

ROME, Monday, May 9.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. Light in the lighthouse, at the entrance of the harbor, has been extinguished. The Pope had protested.

France considers the state of things at Ancona a violation of neutrality.

ATTITUDE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Sunday, May 8.

I have this minute opened a letter from Rome, and my correspondent tells me that the Pope has sent all the political prisoners to Ancona. His Holiness is both grieved and irritated at all that is going on in Italy, nor can he be calmed by all the assurances that the Emperor of the French gives him. The Duke of Grammont has, however, obtained from his Holiness his word of honor that he will not attempt to escape from Rome, and in return the French Government has guaranteed tranquillity and order in the Eternal City. In the provinces the case is different, and the people may be said to be pretty much their own masters; as for the native troops, they are breaking up by desertion, and many leave to take service under the Piedmontese colors. The Pope asked Spain not long ago to send troops to the Romagna to replace the Germans and French. But the Government of Madrid requested to be excused, and disapproved the project. It was on this subject that Count Cavour addressed a note to the Spanish Minister residing here.

The news is confirmed that the Pope had received a tranquillising letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

THE REGENCY IN FRANCE.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

The Emperor, having the intention of placing himself at the head of the Army of Italy, has resolved upon conferring the title of "Regent" on the Empress.

The Empress (says his Majesty) will exercise the functions of Regent during our absence in conformity with our orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the Great Book of the State. The Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and the Ministers will take cognizance of these orders and instructions, and the Empress will not be able to depart from their tenor in fulfilling the duties of the Regency. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other *senatus-consultum* than those now actually existing. The Empress will take the advice of the Prince Jerome on the resolutions and decrees that will be submitted to her.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE NOMINATING THE EMPRESS REGENT.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

"Napoleon,

By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,

To all present and to come, greeting:

Wishing to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress, marks of the great confidence we repose in her,

And seeing that we intend to take the head of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, as we do confer by these presents, on our well-beloved wife, the Empress, the title of Regent, that she may exercise its functions during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and orders, such as we shall have made known in the general order of the service that we shall have established, and which will be copied into the Book of State.

It is our desire that our uncle, Prince Jerome, the President of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and our ministers, be made acquainted with our orders and instructions, and that in no case shall the Empress be able to depart from their tenor in exercising the functions of Regent.

We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Privy Council, and the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent shall be able to authorise by her signature the promulgation of any *senatus consultum* nor of any State law, save those which are now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Corps and the Council of State, and we refer in this respect to the contents of those orders and instructions that are mentioned above.

We command our Minister of State to communicate the present letters patent to the Senate, who will cause them to be copied into their register, and to our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Justice, who will cause them to be published in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, May 3, 1859.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command, the Minister of State,

ACHILLE FOULD."

DECREE ASSIGNING POSITION TO PRINCE JEROME.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all who may see these presents greeting:

On the point of starting to take command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day confided the Regency to our well-beloved wife the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of Service by an Act inserted in the State archives, and made known to our uncle Prince Jerome Napoleon, to the members of the Privy Council, to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State.

Desirous of giving to our uncle Prince Jerome, marks of the high confidence we place in him, and, by the aid of his intelligence, experience, and devotion to our person to facilitate the task of our well-beloved wife, we have decided and do decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince our uncle. We have, moreover, conferred upon him, as we confer upon him by these presents, the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries this 3d of May, 1859.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) ACHILLE FOULD,

Minister of State."

The *Moniteur* also has the following:

"During the time the Emperor will be with the army his Cabinet, maintaining its actual organization, will perform its functions at Paris, as hitherto. All petitions relative to private or collective interests, or to propositions of general interest, must therefore be addressed to the Emperor at Paris, and not to his head-quarters."

THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION ON THE RHINE.

The great excitement in Germany has, doubtless, rendered necessary the publication of the following paragraph in the *Moniteur*:

"We hear from Germany that the title of Commandant of the Army of Observation on the Rhine has given rise to the belief in that country that the French Government was about to collect an army on the Rhine. Nothing is less correct. The Duke de Magenta is about to take the place of Marshal Canrobert in the command at Nancy. The Camp of Chalons this year will not be more numerous than that of last year, and we may affirm that the garrisons of the East have not been augmented by a single regiment. If the Emperor has given to the illustrious Marshal the title of Commandant of an Army of Observation, it was to show that, if our frontiers were menaced, all the garrisons of the East would form an army under the command of the Marshal."

THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

The following is the text of Count Walewski's dispatch to the Marquis de Banneville, French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna, announcing the cessation of friendly relations between France and Austria:

PARIS, April 29.

MONSIEUR: At the moment I have the honor of addressing this dispatch to you, I feel little doubt but that the Ticino has been crossed by the Austrian army. I have already made known to you by my telegraphic message of the 26th the construction which the French Government would be obliged to put on such a demonstration. If the precipitation of events unfortunately renders all discussion superfluous; it is a duty for me to remind you in a few words of the *ensemble* of the acts which show at the same time the imperious necessity of our conduct and the perseverance of our efforts to bring about a different result. The French Government certainly has not to justify itself for the hesitations which it feels for the state of things in Italy. The spirit which has broken out in the centre of the Italian peninsula, and the correctness of our foresight, and enlisted to-day our apprehensions to be shared by the other great Powers of Europe. This simultaneous accord of the Cabinets, in face of a danger of which they have for some years past felt a deep conviction, proves, to what a point the question which has arisen from the treaties of 1815 are fully comprehended. That the Congress assembled under the conditions on which the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh had proposed to convoke it, and confining itself within the programme traced out for its deliberations by the English Government, would have fully solved the difficulties which prudence will no longer allow to be left to themselves. Who can now doubt that the stumbling-block against which the work of conciliation has been broken was the pretension put forth by the Court of Vienna, on the subject of disarmament; relative to which it would have been open to her (as it has been for some time past in Sardinia had, in fact, accepted without reserve the situation which resulted for her from the terms of the proposition of Russia, and although military preparations had already been made on her territory, the disproportion of her forces rendered any idea of

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AT LOW PRICES.

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LOSS & TAYLOR,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

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Opposite Mechanics' Hall.

A HOWE,
Of CONCORD, N. H.,
Will be found at the above store.

A.

The New-York Times, Monday, May 29, 1899.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, leave Liverpool this morning, for New-York Post-office as follows:

Queenstown, May 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Vaderland*, from South Hampton on 24th inst., we have details of intelligence already received from the Cape of Good Hope. The news of correspondence and of extracts from European files to which we give place includes news down to the movement of troops in Southern Europe. It will be remembered that the Literary Bureau of the Transvaal Government, however, has respect to the journal of the Assistant Secretary, Dr. Leyds, reported in the London "Standard" of the 17th inst., that the Government of the South African Republic had received from the Cape Government a telegram stating that the Queen had refused to receive the Boer Ultimatum. The Cape Argus says that the Transvaal Government has received a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain, dated May 19, stating that the Queen had refused to receive the Ultimatum, and that Mr. Chamberlain had left London for Cape Town. The Transvaal Government, however, has not published the telegram, and it is not known whether it has received it or not

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN HOTCHIN,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
Corner Fulton-st.,
Will sell at Auction, on the premises,
ON
MONDAY, MAY 26,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
GRAND COOKE, HIGH GATE &c., &c.,
ADRIAN HOTCHIN,
AUCTIONEER.

THOMAS B. BESSILY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE—
FURNITURE, &c.
TUESDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 A. M.,
at No. 1,000 Fifth-ave., between 76th and 77th-sts.
Elegant Parlor Furniture, Upholstered in Brocatelle, Tapestry and Silk Damask; Rosewood Suit; Fine Oil Paintings; Bronzes; Rosewood Chamber Furniture; Mirrors; Carpets; Bedding; Kitchen Utensils, &c.
THOMAS B. BESSILY, Auctioneer.

THOMAS E. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
Sale at No. 1,000 Fifth-ave.
TUESDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 A. M.,
Elegant Parlor Furniture, Upholstered in Brocatelle, Tapestry and Silk Damask; Rosewood Suit; Fine Oil Paintings; Bronzes; Rosewood Chamber Furniture; Mirrors; Carpets; Bedding; Kitchen Utensils, &c.
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FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

SHIPPING.

RAILROADS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Westward Bound.

RAPID TRIPS RAILROAD.—STATE OF THE MARKETS —THE WEATHER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Our advices from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, are extended to May 6.

We are under obligations to C. G. JACKSON, Esq., Purser of the U. S. steamer *Memphis*, for favors.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs, save the *Isle Megantic*, during our issue on the 07th ult., have been light, but the stock of Corn Meal is ample for present consumption, and the demand for fresh Flour limited except for small lots for export. Three cargoes of Corn have been received from the Spanish Main within the last few days; one sold at $2 30 and the other two have been taken by speculators at $2¼. 4,000 sacks Oats, imported in the late arrivals, are held at advanced rates.

Lard continues scarce. Several lots of Mess Pork have been taken for Demerara at $20 50 to $20 70 in bond. There is none now in first hands, and dealers are but moderately supplied.

Cod Fish is in heavy supply. There having been three arrivals during the past ten days, one of which sold at 3½@4, another was lotted at $4 20, and the third has been stored for higher rates. Theretone Mackerel at market. Herrings and Alewives are dull of sale.

W. Pine Lumber is in fair supply—Sales of a small cargo on the 20th ult. at $31. P. Pine is in heavy stock. Staves are in very large supply, and dull. Cypress Shingles in 12 inch bunched are dull, but 9 inch bunched and long cuttings are wanted.

The weather continues very dry, and the young crops are suffering in some places for want of rain.

The public health appears to be improving.

[Advertisement.]
GROCERY WANTED,
Apothecary Haven,
Fruit Survey,
Tea-cream.
Hotels.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand that a large quantity of mixed and adulterated gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of that signature.

Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving information stating their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, rum, &c., under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. UZZIEL WOLFE, No. 23 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
CROCK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
A GOOD CAUSE ADVOCATED.—We perceive that the Press is generally out in favor of the handsome and very beautiful garments manufactured and for sale by the ROLAND LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 206 Broadway. The great value of these garments (for men, women, and children) cannot be described in print. It is necessary to see them in order to be thoroughly acquainted with their rare and philanthropical merits. We can say, in a few words, that they are exactly like the habiliments worn every day by our readers, and that each of them, though an infant's wardrobe, can be converted by the merest child into a Life Preserver that will float the water in safety, no matter into howturbulent water he or she may be precipitated. An abundance of testimonials to the unequaled excellence of this invention has been furnished by the highest naval authorities in this country.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 70c. All these qualities equally low. Also, $2 lb. Green and Black Family Tea for $1. Call and examine; 61 No. 191 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTY BEING THE SOUL OF WIT, WILDE & CO., No. 511 Broadway, would notify the ladies, in five words, that their Summer stock of Paris Bonnets and French Ribbons and Flowers, Dress Caps, Straw Goods, &c., is the largest, the most diversified, and the cheapest in New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are found the only remedies able to subdue the dangerous symptoms of that fatal disease now so prevalent under the name of sore throats. The Ointment used externally, and the Pills internally, are a certain cure. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21.

$2,000 Va. 5s, 5s, '74-'86	127⅝	N. Y. Central R..	72¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70..106⅜	100	do.....s10	72⅝
1,000 Ill. Cent. 6s, '75..106⅜	50	do.....s60	71⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s..s60	62⅜	50	do.....s15	72⅜
5,000 do.....s10	62⅝	50	do.....c	72⅝
20,000 do.....s10	62⅜	1000	do.....s5	72⅝
1,000 do.....s10	62⅝	50	do.....s50	72⅝
1,000 do.....b10	62⅝	100	do.....s10	72⅝
1,000 Cal. 7s, '60..s10	93⅜	100	do.....s10	72⅝
1,000 N.Y. State 6s..s10	97⅜	100	do.....s10	72⅝
$4,000 N.Y. Indem. 6s..'67	103	50	Erie Railroad....b60	8
1,000 North Cov. 6s, 5s	91¾	100	Harlem R. Pref....	37½
1,000 P. du P. R. R. '83	83	300	do.....b30	37½
1,000 C. R. (C) 1s, 1902	80	50	M. S. & P. L. P....	31
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M.	93	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.s30	21¼
1,000 do. 2d M.	80		do.....s10	21
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	67¾	100	do.....b60	20¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	89	50	do.....s10	32
1,000 Mil. Cen. R. Bs.	76	100	Panama R.....s60	116⅝
5,000 do.....b10	76	100	do.....s15	117⅜
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	67¾	134	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	95
1,000 Mich. C. & R. A. R.	80	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.s30	28¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	89½	50	do.....s30	28¾
20 Bank of Com.....s30	102	100	Chic. & N. Ia. R....	43¾
25 Am. Exchange Bk..	105¾	510	do.....c	43¾
25 do.....s30	105¾	500	do.....c	43¾
50 do.....s60	105¾	100	do.....s60	43¾
100 Pat. & Mil. Cent. Co.	94	50	do.....b60	43¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co....	194	100	do.....s10	43¾
10 Canada Coal Ph....	15¾	100	do.....s70	61
200 do.....s30	15¾	50	do.....s5	43¾
50 Harlem Railroad..	11¾			

BOARD BOARDS.

$10,000 Virginia 6s...s30	96¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R...b30	27
31,000 Mo. State 6s....	62½	50	Ill. & Miss. R.....	4%
5,000 do.....s60	62½	50	Cal. & Chi. R....s10	62
1,000 N. Y. Central R....	72¾	50	do.....c	62¾
500 do.....s10	72¾	100	do.....s30	62¾
500 do.....s10	72½	50	do.....s30	62¾
500 do.....s10	72¾	300	Chic. & Rock I. R..	42¾
25 Bank of Commerce 100		200	do.....b10	42¾
200 Hudson River R....	31¾	100	do.....b4	42¾
750 Reading R.....s30	45	1000	do.....b30	42¾

MONDAY, May 23, A. M.

The *Vanderbilt* steamer from Southampton, Wednesday, P. M., May 11, arrived here, after a very short run, early on Saturday. Her mails are financially important, though the leading items of news were anticipated the day before by telegraph from Cape Race. After ten days of extreme money and trade excitement in London and Liverpool, we have the first signs of reaction in the very latest telegraphic dispatches by the *Canada*. These were suddenly confirmed, with another rise in the Funds, by telegraph from the *City of Baltimore*, off Cape Race. And now, by the present mail to the same date, we have some of the causes of the improvement, together with private mercantile and banking assurances of a substantial turn for the better, both in Money and the Cotton Trade. The effect here and at the South will tell at once. A large amount of Exchange against Cotton will be let loose and find free currency. On Saturday about £35,000 Southern bank indorsements, 60 days, on England, sold at 109¾ ₩ cent., and the leading drawer of sight reduced his rate to 110½ ₩ cent. net. The amount yet to be drawn against Cotton, though large, is, perhaps, a less important consideration on the present news than the removal of uneasiness in the trade and the apprehension of possible reclamations against part of the Cotton already afloat and drawn against, for American account. It is easy to see that this fear had contributed somewhat, before the receipt of the present advices, to the large export movement of Bullion. The Manchester letters are more cheerful, and some of them speak of reduced stocks of the raw material held by the spinners. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool is reported 366,000 bales, against 423,000 same date last year. Our own export lists show that we have sent direct to Britain, of the present crop, 1,000,000 bales, against 1,100,000 bales to same period last season. The steamers by the *Canada* speak of a large quantity at sea, soon to arrive at Liverpool. The recovery in price, since the sailing of the *Canada*, is equal to a farthing on Middling Orleans. From London the advices are of a rise to 92¼ ₩ cent. in Consols, and a subsequent reaction to 91½, but latest by telegraph to Queenstown, Thursday, May 19, quote 92 ₩ cent. The Bank rate of discount continued at 4½ ₩ cent., and the probabilities of a further rise were diminishing in consequence of some heavy arrivals of Gold from Australia and New-York, together £1,400,000, which the Government deemed to the Bank reserve. The stock of Bullion in the Bank, by the *Canada*, stood $36,035,000 and no subsequent withdrawals of moment had taken place. The last Gold arrival noted from New-York was the *Europa*, April 27, since when we have shipped:

By the steamer Fulton, April 30	$1,082,000
First week in May	2,170,000
Second week in May	1,048,000
From Boston last week	1,048,000
And direct last Saturday	2,223,000
Total Bullion at out for Europe	$8,461,000

It is not difficult to anticipate the effect of these heavy and in a large degree unexpected supplies from the United States, when the sum of £160,0001 or $800,000, already received, is noted by the London *Times*, in connection with $1,200,000 from Australia, as having checked the movement on the Bank of England. In American Stocks, a further decline of $2 is noticed in Illinois Central shares, latest sales 45½ discount, equal to $14 50 for $00 paid in. The Construction Bonds were also weak, on some sales for Amsterdam account. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes by the *Canada* that during the panic in other stocks:

"The necessities of many parties have compelled sales of American Securities, and though no very important business has been done, quotations are much reduced, as buyers refuse taking them except at a decline. New-York Central Shares have been done at 68, the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds at 77, and the 7 ₩ cent. Bonds at 87.

Illinois Central Shares are steady, at 44 and 45 discount, but Construction Bonds have given way to 80 on forced sales, believed to be from Amsterdam. Prestonts are steady, about 98.

The important advance in wheat here, will undoubtedly tend to enrich the western districts of America and increase the railroad receipts; and although for a time, prices of the stocks may be low, we look for an increase of net profits on all American railroads."

The Foreign Trade movements in our own market during the past week, were quite active, with less confidence on the Corn Exchange after the recent news from abroad, which, besides quoting a reaction in English Wheat, signified that the war is almost certain to be confined to Italy, and that even there it is prosecuted with less determination on the part of Austria than was anticipated. The Cotton trade, on the other hand, is recovering from the same cause, and as above noted, the Exchanges on England were less firm on Saturday. The turn, however, in the latter, is not expected to reduce the preparations previously made by one or more of the large Banking houses, to continue their free shipments of Gold through another week—by the *Persia*, on Wednesday,—against which we shall probably have a set-off of $2,000,000 by the *Moses Taylor*, due in the course of the week, with the California remittance of May 5, and by the *Arago*, on Saturday. The Export movement of the week just closed, is $2,223,578, nearly the whole by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*, on Saturday—against $532,862 same week last year—in addition to which, $700,000 went early in the week by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunarder of Wednesday. The shipment of Saturday embraced $300,000 Mexican Silver previously received from New Orleans. Of the $2,690,000 in Gold direct and *vid* Boston, our Banks lose little or nothing, as $1,483,000 came in from California on the 14th inst., $632,000 disbursed by the Sub Treasury in the course of the week, and at least half a million, as far as we can estimate the movement, by express from the South and West. It is not improbable that the Bank Arrearages to be made up this afternoon will show half a million higher on the Specie line than last Monday, when the average stood $25,171,335. We find on inquiry at about a dozen of the leading Banks in and around Wall-street, that nearly all of them average higher, and unless the up-town Banks fall off materially, our estimate is likely to be exceeded rather than fall short. The Discount line on the other hand promises to be lower, although some of the Banks have availed of a better offering of paper from their regular dealers at the legal rate of interest, 7 ₩ cent., which obtains on all except very short and prime selections, which, from comparative scarcity, go at 6 ₩ cent. Demand loans, though nominally advanced, in some instances at Bank to 6 ₩ cent., are still freely made to the Stock Brokers at 5 ₩ cent., the general market for Money, at the close of the week, resuming its recently accustomed ease. The fact is regarded by many parties in the Street as somewhat singular, after such heavy remittances to Europe, principally in Bullion, in which a number of the usual outside lenders, connected with the Importing and Continental banking and exchange business, have largely participated on account of the war panic. But there is nothing very unusual in the ease in money through May, June and July, when everything financially from the interior concentrates at New-York, supplying, with the aid of California, all the Gold needed for export. And the difference this season of extra large shipments in May is compensated partly by the healthy trade of the Winter and Spring with the wealthiest sections (immediately considered) of the country, and partly by the circumstance that the Stock hypothecations on the Street are lighter, perhaps, than were ever before known since ten years.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,981,054 against $2,704,966 same week last year. The Exports, exclusive of Specie, are $1,397,395 against $833,161 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $706,000, while the disbursements of the office are $532,000 in excess of these receipts; leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $5,488,205 against $6,020,420 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo.....$171,621,000
Add three weeks in May.....15,313,591
Total entries to date.....$186,934 591
Same time in 1858.....148,582 940
Increase since July 1.....$38,351,651

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported.....$48,466,000
Add three weeks in May.....4 603,331
Total cleared to date.....$53,069,331
Against same time 1858.....58,051,230
Decrease since July 1.....$4,981,968

The same tables make the Export of Specie to April 30.....$27,922 000
Add three weeks in May.....6,319,266
Total to date.....$34,241,266
Against same time 1858.....23,293,823
Increase since July 1.....$947,644

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼@104
N. Y. Central	73¼@73¾@74@73¼@72
New-York and Erie	7¾@7¾
Reading	45¼@45¾
Rock Island	61¾@61@61¾@63¼@63¾
Michigan Southern	40@39¾
Michigan Southern preferred	32¾@32¾
Michigan Central	42¾@43@41¾
Toledo	28¾@27¾@27
Galena	65¾@65@62¾
Illinois Central	56@55
Panama	118¾@117¾@117¾
Pacific Mail	73¾@75@73 87½@73
Missouris	65@63¾ 63¼@63¼
Virginias	96¾@96¾@96@95
Tennessees	91¾@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	81¾@77¾
Hudson River	32@31¾
Harlem Preferred	37@36¾@37¾
Delaware and Hudson	96@94

The ups and downs of the week on the active part of the Stock list were, as usual of late, quite frequent and at large differences, frequently within a sing'e day or a few hours. The variations in New-York Central from 72 to 74 and back to 72 were repeated. The *Bear* sellers had the advantage on Saturday, operating partly on the heavy specie shipment and partly on a report said to be from Albany that the difference in the April traffic from the same month last season, when a heavy traffic was enjoyed by nearly all the trunk lines, would settle up more than was anticipated. The report in question places the total business at $443,500. No authorized statement from the Treasurer has yet appeared in the morning papers. Nor has the Erie statement for April appeared here. The falling off in both instances, as in the Baltimore and Ohio, will unquestionably be heavy on comparing with much the best month of last season. In May, the comparison will not be so unfavorable, and in June it will be with the lightest month of last summer. The fluctuations in Chicago and Rock Island were 61¾ on the

Of the Coal Trade, the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday, reports as follows: The quantity sent by Railroad this week is $33,656 02—by Canal $36,552 07—for the week 70,102 09 tons, against 44,163 tons for the corresponding week last year, when the shipments were almost entirely suspended by Canal, owing to a turn-out of the boatmen. The trade shows a large increase from all the regions this week, and sums up as follows:

	1858. WEEK.	1858. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Schuylkill Railroad	21,845	482,365	32,550	612,052
Schuylkill Canal	6 200	180,172	33,452	210,114
Lehigh Valley R.R.	15,794	171,849	11,046	231,362
Lehigh Valley Canal	22,426	71,167	33,286	101,343
Scranton, South	11,375	141,167	14,774	159 864
Scranton, North	4,147	20,766	6 260	46.913
Penn Coal Company	8,772	11,866	36,864	50 628
Del. and Hudson Co.	8,127	8,127	18,031	28,923
Wyoming Dist. South			12,410	21,695
Shamokin Region	2,900		4,380	38,170
Total Anthracite	111,886	1,195,203	170,975	1,550,264
Lykens Val. Coal Co.	1,840	13,980	1,822	7,512
Short Mountain Co	880	7,319	1,964	13,677
Treverton Coal			5,660	36,468
Broad Top	2,185	21,224	3,125	44,703
Cumberland Coal			11,714	141,979
Semi-Ant. and Bit.	4,874	62,342	6 310	85,621
Add Anthracite	111,886	1,195,203	170,975	1,550 264
Total	116,260	1,327,686	186,135	1,845,877

The crop accounts from the West continue good. Several prominent business men have within a few days past returned from Illinois with the most positive assurances on this subject. Others have written from Indiana to the same purport. The St. Louis *Republican* reports:

"A gentleman who has just returned to this city from a somewhat extended tour through Illinois, informs us that in Green, Jersey, Cass, Scott, Pike, Macoupin, Fulton and neighboring Counties, the crops look very fine, and that there is a flattering prospect for fruit of all kinds. The farmers in those sections appear quite determined to make the most of their fields, and to this end work early and late."

And the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The prospects of an abundant Winter wheat crop in all Southern and Central Illinois were never better than at this moment. As low down as Jonesboro the grain is nearly ready for the harvesters, and probably about the 25th inst. to the 1st of June the cutting will begin. We are told upon good authority that the area sown is unusually large, that the 'stand' on the ground is good, that the straw is of the proper length for the largest yield, that the filling of the berry has commenced, and that everything, in fact, is as favorable as could be wished. In the centre of the State, in addition to the usual amount of Winter, a large quantity of Spring wheat has been put in, and the breadth of ground planted to corn is immense. The Spring grain is up and coming forward finely, while about Springfield much of the corn begins to show itself above the surface. Of course, it is too early to predict what will be the fate of the two latter, but if a flattering prospect is cause for encouragement, our farmer friends should not be tormented by fears of a failure."

Real Estate.....SATURDAY, May 21.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 265 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; also two lots adjoining west, each 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, on the east line, and 99 feet 9 inches in depth, on the west line; also one lot on the same street, 50 feet west of the last mentioned two lots, 25 feet in front, 76 feet in depth, on the east line, 69 feet on the west line—all for $41,000. Also two lots south side Thirty-first-street, 125 feet east of Seventh-avenue, at $2,500 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 6,163 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,648 bushels Wheat, 9,909 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,412 pkgs. Provisions, and 561 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 30 bags St. Domingo, part at 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 700 bales, including Middling Upland, chiefly at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has revived—especially from the trade—and in view of the diminished supplies in the hands of receivers, and the very moderate current arrivals, holders have advanced their asking prices 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl. above the lowest rates of yesterday. The sales, (which, however, have been rather limited—not exceeding 5,500 bbls.,) show an average rise of 25c. ₩ bbl. in prices of such grades as have been really sought after, particularly shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. Fresh ground State has also gained considerable in value.

Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	6 00@ 6 60
Very good to very choice do	6 70@ 6 90
Extra State	7 00@ 7 40
Poor to choice Superfine Western	6 60@ 6 75
Fancy Western	6 80@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 7 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 30@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 50@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 8 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 85@10 00

Southern Flour is quiet to-day, being generally very stiffly held. Sales have been reported of only 1,000 bbls. in lots, at $7 50@$7 90 for superfine brands, and $8 @$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 10@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to 6,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 77, and White Southern on private terms. Corn is very quiet, and prices of sound are nominal. A sale of 3,700 bushels badly damaged Mixed Western was made at 53c. ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, sales having been reported of 4,250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 25@$17 31½ for New Mess, and $15@15 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair request at steady rates. Sales, to-day: 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand at full prices. Sales 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@21c. for New State; 15c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@21c. for New Ohio; and 9c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₩ lb. New Cheese is selling in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10c. for poor to very good, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $4@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at 26c., cash, and 300 bbls., at 25c., on time, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the reported engagements comprised 900 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 600 bbls. Pork, by steamer, 2s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 200 pkgs Lard, on private terms; and 300 sides Leather, at 17c. 6d. For London, 200 pkgs. Provisions, and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Havre, 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, at 60f. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Br. ship, 600 tons, to London, 4500 bbls. Oil Cake at 15s. ₩ ton; a ship and two barques to Shanghae, Coal, $9 50 ₩ ton and Merchandise $1 10 ₩ bbl.; barque *Anna*, 421 tons, to Mobile on private terms, thence from Laguna, with Logwood, to Falmouth for orders, to a port in Great Britain, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, £2 15s., or if to a port in the North Sea, £2 15s.; a Br. ship from Miramichi to Glasgow, 72s. 6d.; a Br. barque from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, 60s.; a barque with 120,000 feet Lumber from Portland to Havana, $9; a brig, 300 tons, to Lagunayra, Railroad Steel, $140; a brig, 311 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., Molasses 6½ on deck, part charter not paid; and a barque, 350 tons, from Rondout to Hampton Roads for orders, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR market heavy, although a little more animation was apparent on the receipt of the New-York report; sales trifling, and do not indicate the true condition of the market. No sales of WHEAT; market heavy. Corn dull. Sales of 22,000 bush. Oats on private terms, supposed to be at 30½c. or 31c. WHISKY nominal at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 8½c. on Oats, 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 36c. on Flour, to New-York. Lake Imports—10,000 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Corn; 22,000 bush. Oats. Canal Exports—6,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

Market dull and inactive all day. The general depression being aided by a rain storm, which prevailed the first half of the day. Corn quiet and lower; sales of sound yellow at 91c., and Western mixed, not entirely sound, at 85c. Towards the close, FLOUR firmer. WHISKY, 29c.@29½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Sales from Milwaukee Club Wheat at $6 75@$7 00. WHEAT market depressed and quiet. Milwaukee Club nominally $1 40; White Canada $1 39@$1 95. No Corn in the market. Oats quiet, at 57c.@58c. for Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS easier: Flour 25c., Wheat 6¾c., Corn 6c., to New-York. No receipts of importance by lake. *Canal Exports* 8,200 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

COTTON unsettled; sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 11,200 bales, and the receipts 7,800, against 15,200 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports for the week sum up 22,000 bales, and the total Exports to-day, 1,502,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 142,000 bales. Stock, 154,000 bales, against 267,000 last year. Gossett, Hirn, at 11¾c.@12c. The sales of the week foot up 55,000 bags, and the imports, 10,750. Stock, 18,000 bags, against 4,000 last year. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ¼d.

MOBILE, Friday, May 20.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, 10¾c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 20,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,250 bales, against 11,200 for the same week last year. Stock, 77,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 170,000 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 11s. 22d. Sterling Exchange, 109@110.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR opened unsettled and with a declining tendency, buyers offering $5@$5 25 for Superfine; but the news from New-York caused a better feeling, and $5 40@$5 50 were offered towards the close. WHISKY dull at 27c. PROVISIONS—No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR depressed. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@6c.; white $1 90; red $1 75@$1 85. CORN dull; yellow 82c.@85c. WHISKY firm at 31c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR dull and unsettled and declined 25c. Sales at $7. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; white $1 70@$1 90. CORN dull and $c.@4c. lower; yellow 90c.; white 85c.@87c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork lower; sales at $17 50. Bacon sides 10c. WHISKY dull at 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	From Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 25	New-York	Cork
Arago	May 25	New-York	Southam'n
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	Southam'n
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow
Bermuda	June 1	New-York	Southam'n
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Baltimore	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 14	Southam'n	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Hammonia	May 18	Southam'n	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Costaricaalcos	May 23	New-Orleans	Nicaraguan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	June 4	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Southampton and Havre—A. D. Strother and lady, Mrs. J. D. Rhodes and children, Katie E. Mortimore, E. A. Locke, L. Sallnte, Josiah Baldwin and lady, Guillaume Lesnadre, Severin Carles, Ramon Arreche, Pedro Palchot, Juan Trapaga, Jose Zorville, F. Ulastz, P. E. Wyckoff, John C. French, lady, child and nurse, Judge Paschal, Rafael Miranda Pelliser, T. Ecceson, E. L. Andrews, lady and to land, W. C. Wall, A. Ferguson, Mr. Churchill, R. J. Boyd, Mrs. M. A. Wall, Jas. P. Jocelyn, Jr., lady and 3 children, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Blancard, Adolphus Du Commun, lady and 2 children, Francesco Lagle, Augustin Chago, Jacinto Alfonso, Emilio Alfonso, Pedro Beuvier, Lorenzo Ona, Frederico Macamper, T. C. Stevenson, S. Levy, Mr. Lazarus, Luis Pope, lady, two children and nurse, Dr. Gill, Mr. Babcock, Geo. P. Stanford, Alfred Gordon Montgomery Gibbs, Jos. Lyman, lady and daughter, Mrs. Rogers, Basilda and lady, E. H. Wight, A. Artelles, Mr. Inman, two children and servant, E. L. Isnard, Mr. Ransom, J. Pesntelli, Mme. Percy, Manuel Mateo de la Furde, Enrique de Lorome, C. Lawes, Jr., wife and two children, John Nash, Julius Lane, William Marr, James Butler, Col. d'Armentrout, grandson, Lieut. Reilly, Jacinto Espeleta, Fr. Jose Corcuella, Montoso Jose, Alberto Mario and lady, Gesper Vinale, Diego de Nova, Wm. Tribe, J. R. Rhodes, S. F. Tucker, Harry Schmidt and 2 boys, Thomas Mcnpeed and lady, Thos. Foster, J. R. Wharton, Philip Sturzi, Eugenio Jacquetire, J. J. Simvell, Edward Meyer, J. Pozoso, Gerardo Ossali, J. M. Jaffe, Durand Jaffe, Henry Mallory, Adolphus Harenfeld, Alfred Charlier, Mr. Celia, Daniel Seaman, Jacob Bors, Jean Bizzio, A. M. Anderson, James Canedo, David Purrois, Luis Miller, Bishop C. Beabe, Mrs. Mabille and child, Mrs. Nyeholen, Frl'k. Muller, Frances Ruberti, Phil. Bucke, C. Rogatis, and lady Mabille, Zoe Charlain, Jos Chevez, Mabille, Lapond, Ewell, Hammer Adle Vile, Asse, Wyeland, Louis Legrand, M. Laban Fergusaline, Geo. Conrad, Bigler G. Marsnic, J. Mosier, Lorens Jules, B. Sutter, Charles Weter, Christian Brunner, George Trautiman, Michael Traffling, Robert Burghardt, August Behold, E. Ratter, Ant. Charpine, George Suber, Franz Adam, Caroling Baer, Peter Suhm, Phillip Meeh, J. Schirer, Mrs. L. Jones and daughter, S. Scanster, Silver (Hausman), F. Schick, Charles Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, H. Hoang, C. Lippert, S. Doyle and 60 others.

In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—D. L. Wallace and family, R. W. Singer, lady and child, J. Beaticur and lady, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. McGowan and three children, W. Castle, J. Sard, Mr. Harvey, A. Sproule, Mr. Lincoln and family, Mrs. Princess, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Margaret Norton, Miss Jane Norton, Miss Anna Shaw, Alex. Bishop, Mr. Watkington, and family, Major Brewerton and son, G. Johnson, lady and child, Ralph Burrows (John Monteroost), D. C. Sullivan, L. Simanel, John Lloyd, James Gibson, G. Graham, S. Brown, T. Schuyler, E. Morgan, W. Landon, D. Wyle, G. W. Jewett and son, J. Dean, G. Burgess, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Schneider and family, Miss P. Baker, Miss Julia Baker, Mr. Thos. Mason and lady, Mr. Pasquier, M. Harris, M. Pasquier, Mrs. and Miss Jewett, E. Lawson, W. H. Warner, G. Fortoun, John Graham, J. M. Burnett, C. H. Lord, P. Hermann, C. L. Hermann, Mrs. Drew and five children, A. Jonas, James Malcolm, C. Zuilliard, Jr., Dr. E. Frane, and 180 steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, for Savannah—J. Solves, Mr. Gordon, Wm. M. Payne, J. Pierpont, James Henderson, P. H. Pepper, J. W. Peterson, W. L. Brown, S. T. Hobbs, G. B. Gilbert, J. E. Knapp, M. D. Treanor, P. A. Scranton, James Love, J. O'Kearney, S. D. Guernsey, M. J. Hinton, Michael Casey, J. M. Ross